POPULATION TODAY

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FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Will it never end? Yuppieness, that is. In the U.S., "Yuppie" stands for Young Urban Professional, but during the 1980s Yuppie-ness has for better or worse come to stand for an age of aggressively acquisitive, ill-mannered me-first-ism (a Baltimore Orioles usher recently advised a writer not to come to baseball games on Friday nights because it was "Yuppie night").

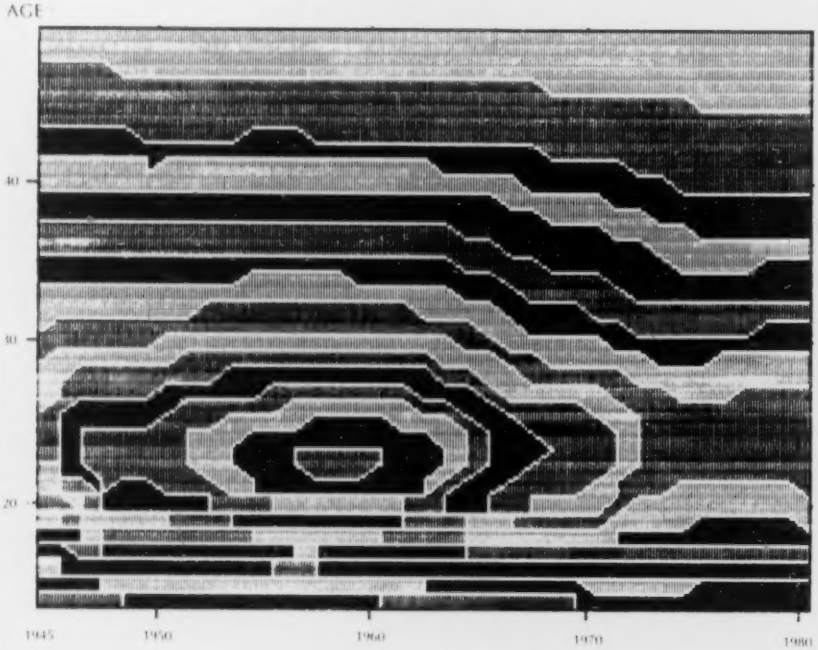
But all is not well in Yuppiedom. Yuppies have shown signs of trying to break out of their condition by: professing indifference to social and economic self-advancement; acquiring conspicuously proletarian tastes (e.g., attending professional wrestling contests); showing sudden interest in social issues; and generally feigning un-Yuppiness.

Nothing lasts forever; someday the reckoning will come, complete with solemn tribunals of inquiry: Where were *you* during the Yuppie Era? And complete with pleas from the Dock: All I did was sign a few petitions . . . [or] I don't recollect being part of it, at that point in time . . . [or] I was never a member – look at my Hawaiian shirt . . .

– Art Haupt

SPEAKING GRAPHICALLY

A Fertility Relief Map



Above is a LEXIS map showing the age-specific contours of U.S. cohort fertility from 1945 to 1980. The map is three-dimensional, age groups ride up the Y axis, while fertility bulges outward. The contours on the above are logarithmic, building to a "mountain peak" of baby boom era fertility – 261 per 1,000 live births per woman in the 20-24 age group in 1957.

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OMB Challenges Census Questions

The Census Bureau's decade-long journey toward the 1990 Census hit an unexpected pothole on July 24, when the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) abruptly challenged the necessity for nearly half the questions on the census form, whose final draft was scheduled to be tested in the 1988 dress rehearsal.

In a meeting with Bureau officials, the OMB cited the unnecessary paperwork burden on respondents of many questions, and claimed that data generated by these questions were available from other sources, or would not serve important purposes, or were not required uniformly across the nation, or were not needed at highly localized geographic levels.

According to reports, the OMB staff said the questions "should be" eliminated, though later the agency said its position was that the questions were simply under review.

About two-thirds of the 30 questions questioned by OMB involved housing, the rest included three employment questions and questions on commuting, migration, and children ever born.

The 1988 dress rehearsal for the 1990 Census is slated to be an exact pretest of Census Day (April 1, 1990), including identical questions: 17 questions on the short form and 61 on the long form. The short form will go to the entire country's projected 96 million American households; the long form goes to a one-sixth sample of American households – an estimated 16 million. (In 1980 there were 19 short-form questions and 65 long-form questions.)

According to Wendy L. Gramm, Administrator of OMB's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, the Census Bureau had never provided sufficient justification for many of its census questions. In her testimony, she calculated "the total cost to the public in time and effort" of filling out the census form at $450 million (measured at $15 per respondent per hour).

The OMB, the executive agency that assists the Office of the President in running the sprawling Executive Branch, is responsible for administering the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980. Their enhanced authority over all government forms emanates from that legislation. The OMB had stated previously its statutory interest in limiting the nation's paperwork burden. But no one at the Census Bureau ever imagined that the census questionnaire, always the hallowed touchstone of the decennial-census operation and as such years in preparation, would be summarily edited in the same manner as garden-variety government forms.

The questions for the decennial census were first tested in 1985, and retested in 1986 (the National Content Test) and again in 1987. The questions were developed with the help of 65 public meetings nationwide, while U.S. government interagency working groups and the Federal Agency Council on the 1990 Census assessed government data needs. As chair of the Council, the OMB was involved during all of this process.

In March the Bureau submitted the subject areas of its questions to Congress. On May 14, a joint House-Senate hearing was held to review the Bureau's proposed subject matter for 1990. Representing OMB at that hearing, Administrator Gramm did not voice any objections.

In June, the Bureau submitted the questions to OMB. When, in a July 24 meeting with Bureau officials, OMB first conveyed its concerns about the Dress Rehearsal questions, Census Bureau officials were thunderstruck. There had been no indication earlier that such an action was contemplated.

Census announced afterward that the OMB had asked that roughly 30 questions be dropped from the 1988 Dress Rehearsal.

(According to Gramm's testimony, the reason OMB did not object earlier was that "only in mid-June did we have our first opportunity to see the proposed 1990 Census questionnaires and sampling plan packaged in their entirety.")

The OMB announcement caused consternation in the ranks of census data users, who had had no idea that OMB and the Paperwork Reduction Act could impinge on the decennial census. It also made an instant population celebrity of Gramm, who was formerly Director of the Bureau of Economics at the Federal Trade Commission and who came to OMB at the same time as new, post-Stockman OMB Director, James Miller, in 1985. She is married to Sen. Phil Gramm (R-Tex.).

Wide World Photos

OMB's Wendy L. Gramm

Reactions

The reactions of Census Bureau staff and data users came to a head on Aug. 7, at a special one-day meeting on the subject held by the House-Senate Joint Economic Committee, Sen. Paul Sarbanes (D-Md.), chairman. There Gramm defended OMB's move. She acknowledged that the decennial census "is an essential source of data that enable all of us to measure changes between decades in the makeup and living conditions of the American population." But she also maintained that it "imposes a significant burden on the American public."

The OMB was simply carrying out its legislative mandate, said Gramm. The Bureau had not submitted any documentation to support the need for its census questions. But contrary to popular belief, she said, all that the agency has done so far was to raise questions. "No decisions were, or have yet been, made." But she cautioned the committee that the other witnesses it would hear would argue "for data that

Continued on page 8

Canadian Backlash on Refugees

A political storm over refugees is brewing in Canada, one of the world's last significant destinations for immigrants and refugees.

In 1980, the number of aliens asking for Canadian asylum was only 1,800. By 1986, some 17,000 aliens claiming refugee status were admitted, and 30,000 are expected in 1987. At the same time, some 115,000 immigrants were admitted in 1986, giving Canada an immigration rate of 4 per 1,000 – considerably more than the U.S.'s 2.6.

The controversy over immigration comes at a time when Canada is conducting a major three-year review of the effects of demographic change upon its society.

In August, Conservative Prime Minister Brian Mulroney asked for Parliament to be called into special session to draft legislation that would tighten immigration laws. Under the proposal, refugees with no credible claim could be expelled (rather than allowed to remain for years during the lengthy course of the appeals process). Criminal penalties for those who smuggle in illegals would also be made harsher.

Critics say such proposals would also bar entry of legitimate refugees. But public opinion has reportedly turned against political immigrants and refugees because of incidents like the landing last July of a boatload of 174 Sikh immigrants from India on a lonely Nova Scotia beach – incidents that were depicted in near-invasion terms by some Canadian media.

The captain of the ship carrying the Sikhs pleaded guilty to violating immigration laws and was sentenced to one year in prison.

Some Canadians argue that the country needs the immigrants for economic and social well-being. They cite the country's low total fertility rate (an average of 1.7 lifetime children per woman, slightly lower than the U.S.'s 1.8) as argument that the country's population is aging and could benefit from an infusion of skilled labor.

–A.H.

Call for Visiting Scholar

Applications are invited for the PRB Visiting Scholar Award for the nine-month period beginning September 1988.

The recipient of the Award, made available under a grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, will be expected to spend at least nine months at PRB's offices in Washington, D.C., carrying out a population-related project of either U.S. or international focus. Priority will be given to policy-oriented projects that attempt to synthesize work on a particular topic (including the scholar's own contribution). Proposals for new research activities will also be considered.

Interested individuals should forward a brief description of their planned activities together with a curriculum vitae and a sample of recent publications. Applicants are asked to submit a brief estimate of their transportation costs and salary requirements; the negotiable stipend is comparable with academic salaries, and includes the cost of transportation to and from Washington, D.C. Applications combining the fellowship with a sabbatical leave are encouraged. The 1987-88 PRB visiting scholar is Dr. George J. Stolnitz, a professor in the Department of Economics at Indiana University. During his nine months at PRB he will continue his research on the role of technological change on improving mortality trends in less developed countries.

Deadline for applications is Dec. 15, 1987. Announcement of awards will be made on Feb. 1, 1988. Send applications to: Dr. William O'Hare, Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 777 14th St. N.W., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20005. Telephone 202-639-8040.

PRB Internships

The Population Reference Bureau, Inc., is offering internships for Summer 1988 at its offices in Washington, D.C.

PRB internships provide an opportunity for persons with a strong interest in population to work under the supervision of professional demographers on a wide range of national and international issues. They work with PRB's professional staff on specific projects and assist on publications.

Summer interns usually work 35 hours a week for which they receive a stipend. They generally work from May or June to August or September.

Both undergraduate and graduate students are eligible. Some population-related course work is useful but not a prerequisite.

Interested individuals should forward a letter of application to the address given below describing their completed academic studies, future academic plans, interests in the field of population, and any additional information that supports their candidacy. Three letters of recommendation should be sent separately.

Deadline for applications is Feb. 1, 1988. Announcement of awards will be made on Mar. 1, 1988. Send applications to: Dr. William O'Hare, Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 777 14th St. N.W., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20005. Telephone 202-639-8040.

California's New Students

California's school system faces new challenges of growth and ethnic diversity in the state's student population.

Education is becoming an ever more crucial element in employment and the health of the economy.

Public education accounts for some 55 percent of California's budget expenditures, with elementary and secondary schools absorbing over 40 percent of the state budget. After years of tax revolts, California committed an additional $1 billion to education in 1983. But it is not clear if the state will increase funding or be sidetracked by divisive debates over such educationally related issues as bilingual education.

Nevertheless, as a new PRB report on the state's education system points out, California's population is growing and changing. The number of Californians age 3 to 24 enrolled in school is expected to increase almost 50 percent between 1980 and 2030. Largely as a result of immigration, by 1990 Anglos will no longer comprise a plurality of the school-age population; by 2015, there will be more Hispanic than Anglo students and more Asian than black students.

In addition, as immigration's role in population growth increases, the population of the state will increase more rapidly than the U.S. population as a whole. (California accepts over one-third of all immigrants to the U.S.) How the state educational system copes with these questions will help determine the success of its students, and ultimately, the success of the state.

Population Change and California's Education System, by Leon F. Bouvier and Philip L. Martin, 64 pages, is available from PRB at $10 per copy. Orders of $20 or less must be prepaid and include $1 for postage and handling.

Correction

The two photographs of the University of Jyväskylä that appeared in the September 1987 *Population Today* were incorrectly attributed. They were taken by Charles Calhoun of the Urban Institute. *PT* regrets the error.

SURVEY REPORT

Haiti

UNICEF-Matheson

Haiti, with a population of 6.2 million, remains one of the poorest, most densely populated nations in the Caribbean. Fertility is also among the region's highest, and a 1983 Contraceptive Prevalence Survey has not offered any evidence of decline.

As in many Caribbean island nations, there are several types of conjugal unions, and childbearing often occurs outside a legal marriage. The 1983 survey of 4,321 women age 15-49 found over half of the women in fairly stable unions (23 percent married, 31 percent cohabiting) and 9 percent in less stable unions. Women in more stable unions tend to have more children; thus the prevalence of the various types of union has a direct bearing on fertility.

The percentage of women married or cohabiting appears to have increased since the 1977 Haitian Fertility Survey, and overall fertility may have increased as well. In 1977 Haitian women were having, on average, a total of 6 children, while the 1983 survey recorded an adjusted average of 6.2 children per woman. Women who said they did not want more children increased from 42 to 48 percent, however.

One of the reasons fertility may have increased since 1977 could be the decline in family planning revealed by the 1983 survey, from 14 to 7 percent for women in union. Part of the decline is explained by the fact that, unlike the 1983 survey, the 1977 survey included abstinence and douching as contraceptive methods – used by 4.5 percent of the women in union – and by the disruption of the supply of certain methods due to severe economic problems. However, the survey showed a lower percentage of women using traditional methods like withdrawal and rhythm as well as supply methods like the pill and condoms. Female sterilization increased slightly between 1977 and 1983, from 0.2 to 0.7 percent. The survey report cites worry about health problems associated with the pill and IUD as another reason for the downturn in use of those methods.

Women who had some secondary education were two to three times more likely to use contraception than other women, and urban women had use rates twice as high as rural residents. Ten percent of the formally married women and 7 percent of the women in "noncohabiting unions" used family planning compared to only 4 percent of the women living with a partner outside of marriage.

Haitians have one of the highest infant mortality rates in the Caribbean region, estimated at 107 deaths per 1,000 births in 1987, largely because of poor sanitation and limited access to health services. The majority (77 percent) of Haitian mothers surveyed had given birth at home rather than in a hospital or clinic. Although some 63 percent had received some prenatal health care, only 22 percent sought postnatal care. But over 90 percent of the mothers breastfed their babies, providing them with good nutrition and some protection against infections, and over 80 percent of the children over age 5 had been vaccinated against the major childhood diseases.

– M.K.

DEMOGRAPHER'S PAGE

Recounting the USSR's Population Debate

by Murray Feshbach

This Demographer's Page is an adaptation of part of the author's monograph, "The Soviet Population Policy Debate: Actors and Issues," Rand Note (N-2472-AF), Santa Monica, Calif.: RAND Corporation, December 1986. 86 pages.

The 1959-1970 intercensal period was the first in Soviet history that reflected only normal demographic developments. Realization that disturbing trends could no longer be blamed on catastrophes opened the way for debate on how demographic processes might be not just forecast but influenced or managed.

In a context of sharp regional differences, this inevitably raised the question of unified versus differentiated demographic policies: the unified policy being content with the differing levels of fertility in the 15 republics; the differentiation policy calling for differentially concentrated efforts to raise fertility in the republics with lowest fertility (which lie in Europe proper).

Early Debate

Policy issues arose in May 1968 at a meeting held in Cheboksary in the Chuvash Autonomous Republic. The conference was nominally addressed to regional characteristics of the population but in actuality dealt also with national issues. A speech by D.I. Valentey (head of the Center for the Study of Population Problems of Moscow State University) was a precursor to later arguments about unified versus differentiated policies. Valentey described population policy as an element of overall socioeconomic policy, the principles of which should be identical for all republics. However, he said, to accommodate regional preferences and factors,

> Demographic policy can be differentiated in accordance with the characteristics of individual areas depending on concrete situations. It encourages births. [But] it is an influence for their reduction in some cases, or for stabilization in others. This, needless to say, does not signify and must not signify interference by the state in the free exercise of the will of families with respect to childbearing.

In 1973 V. Perevedentsev (Institute of World Trade Union Movements) underscored the regional differentials. In an article he stressed the importance of demographic behavior in Central Asia and Azerbaydzhan – the high fertility republics with their Muslim origin and traditional large family orientations.

In May 1975 B.T. Urlanis (Institute of Economics, USSR Academy of Sciences) wrote in a political-economic journal that it was "now necessary to switch to a more active demographic policy of stimulating fertility," which "must be differentiated, i.e., local, regional, zonal, and so forth – especially in such multinational states as the Soviet Union."

Urlanis advocated payment of a child-care allowance beginning with the second child, a year-long postpartum leave, expansion of child-care institutions, and an increase in demographic propaganda, among other incentives. Much of this list has now been adopted (although only partial pay for the year's leave is currently authorized for women).

By February 1978 Valentey apparently felt strong enough as an advocate of differentiation to provide a thorough review of the "exacerbation of the demographic situation, such as the fall of the crude birth rate, slowing of life expectancy growth, and labor shortages in certain areas."

In the current period, he said, more attention could be paid to "problems which make it especially urgent to improve the 'quality of the population,'" a situation he linked to the high rate of population growth in Central Asia and the low rates in the European part of the country. He also noted that low female labor-force participation rates, as well as the fact that the young people from the Central Asian region would provide nearly all of the increase in labor resources during the following five-year plan periods, must be taken into account.

Unified vs. Differentiated

However, Ye. Manevich (Institute of Economics, Academy of Sciences) strongly and flatly opposed any differentiation in policy among the republics of the USSR. Explicitly citing statements advocating a differentiated demographic policy by Urlanis, A. Ya Kvasha (Center for the Study of Population Problems, Moscow State University), and G.I. Litvinova (Institute of State and Law, USSR Academy of Sciences), he made the following rejoinder:

> To us it appears that the theory of differentiated demographic policy is wrong in principle. First, it contradicts the general principles of the Leninist nationality policy. I want to remind the advocates of a differentiated demographic policy about the response of Comrade [Party Chairman] L. I. Brezhnev to the question put by the correspondent of the French newspaper, *Le Monde*: "Do you think that the accelerated growth in the nationality republics can bring about certain structural changes?" L. I. Brezhnev responded: "As regards the growth of the population in one or another republic of our country, this phenomenon does not disturb us. On the contrary, it makes us happy."

Several months later in 1978 a book in the Russian language by a Kazakh demographer, M. B. Tatimov, appeared in Alma-Ata. Like Manevich, Tatimov was very unhappy with any proposals for a differentiated policy. He argued that "a differentiated population policy is by its nature and intent the same thing as a discriminatory policy." *Discriminatory* is not a word one usually sees in the Soviet press about the implications of a particular policy. (Tatimov

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continued the discussion even after the 1981 Party Congress that adopted differentiated policies.)

In September 1979, at the Demographic Section of the Moscow House of Scientists (a group that had been meeting since 1964), Chairman Urlanis again referred to the unified versus differentiated policy debate. He noted that while in principle, policy can be unified for the country as a whole, for some measures it can be differentiated on the basis of three criteria: (1) parity (order of birth), (2) type of settlement (urban vs. rural), and (3) birth intervals.

He advocated measures aimed at raising the birth rate and also reducing the intervals between births. V. I. Kozlov of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Ethnography agreed that policy could be unified but argued that it must be designed to have differential effects and that it should stimulate the birth rate in low fertility republics.

Urlanis returned to the fray in an article published in January 1980 in the journal of the Academy, advocating efforts to raise birth rates in low fertility regions and reduce mortality in high fertility regions. The latter point may be related to high infant mortality in Central Asia and fetal wastage during pregnancy. With reduction in infant mortality, perhaps the population of the region would seek to have fewer children.

Tatimov, the Kazakh demographer whose 1978 book argued against any differentiated policy, returned to the attack in mid-1980 in the local press. Using the local Uighur-language newspaper to contrast Soviet and Chinese treatment of the Uighurs, he denounced Chinese attempts to reduce Uighur numbers in contrast to the praiseworthy policy of the Soviet Union.

In a Kazakh-language newspaper issued in October, he advocated continuation of the Kazakh tradition of having many children; he was disturbed by the trend toward limitation of family size. Litvinova, a vocal member of the differentiated-policy school, again published in her institute's journal an article advocating a regionally differentiated policy as practiced in the multinational Yugoslavian republics.

Reference to regional population differences took an interesting twist later in 1980, when regional leaders began to cite population trends as the basis for seeking more resources. Whether any of these appeals succeeded is almost beside the point. It is remarkable enough that officials were now using their region's population developments to attempt to influence central policymakers.

The 1981 Party Congress

The Basic Directions of the 11th Five Year Plan, proposed for approval at the 1981 Communist Party Congress, were published in the press in December 1980. The proposals referred to increased aid to families with children and to newlyweds, improvements in housing and living conditions, better and more child-care institutions, improved working conditions and everyday services for women, expanded use of part-time work and work at home, and introduction of partially paid leave for women to care for children. All these had been issues for demographers and planners for years, but their inclusion in party and governmental discussion was a major step forward.

After hearing Chairman Brezhnev speak, the Congress adopted many of these policies to stimulate the birth rate, introduce payment for first and later children (starting with the northern reaches of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, then the rest of the Republic, then all republics but the southern ones, and finally the southernmost tier of republics, though only in November 1983), encourage migration from labor surplus to labor-deficit regions, and so forth.

At a post-Congress conference in April 1981, jointly sponsored by the USSR Academy of Sciences' Scientific Council on Socioeconomic Problems of the Population and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education's Population Section, national demographic policy was depicted as a combination of four approaches: (1) It is part of social policy; (2) the family unit is the focus for future demographic policy; (3) demographic policy is concomitantly part of overall state policy and regional differences; and (4) the measures to be adopted must be integrated with other measures.

Again the words are familiar. This formulation defers to the principle of a unified policy by noting that demographic policy is part of social policy. Lenin affirmed that social policy in the USSR must be identical for all – as the defeated partisans in favor of a unified policy had argued. But in the end, the policy choice was made on the basis of pragmatism rather than preservation of "holy writ."

By June 1981, Valentey and Kvasha could write an article in *Pravda* closely paralleling the basic four points of the April meeting and reiterating its pragmatic justification for a differentiated policy:

> Demographic policy must be unified on a country-wide scale. But, of course, the package of measures used must take into account the characteristics of different regions ... operating on the basis of knowledge of overall patterns and trends with close consideration given to concrete, including local, peculiarities.

Differentiation Wins Out

The fight was not quite over. Writing in a Kazakh paper in August 1981, Tatimov grudgingly accepted the wording but not the spirit of the new policies. He acknowledged that "the Party has felt it necessary to take heed of the peculiarities of each republic in the demographic development of Soviet society as a whole," but he was disturbed by "a declining population growth rate for Kazakhstan in recent years."

Continued next page

About a year later, two Tadzhik authors published an article in *Vestnik statistiki* (*Statistical Herald*, the house organ of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, now called the State Committee for Statistics) that bluntly rejected the new policies. To underscore the point, they added: "This viewpoint is backed up with reference to the large families, the language barrier, and low mobility of the population of the Central Asian republics. In our view, such an approach is fundamentally wrong."

One might expect such strong statements to appear in the Central Asian vernacular press, but it was astonishing to find them in the central Russian-language media. Nevertheless, by then it was clear that the regionally differentiated policy principle had been adopted by the national government for the foreseeable future, and this principle is still being followed. □

OMB Challenges Census Questions

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will cost them little or nothing. It is our [OMB's] job," she concluded, "to assure that these needs justify the costs and burdens imposed by the census, and that alternative, less burdensome or costly data collections do not exist or are not feasible."

The other witnesses testified in favor of retaining the questions. Typical was the testimony of Joseph W. Duncan, the chief statistician of Dun & Bradstreet and from 1974 to 1981 an OMB official responsible for OMB's statistical policy. Duncan told the committee that "there is sufficient justification for most, if not all of the questions"; he specifically cited the employment and transportation questions, and summarized that "many marketing, planning, and investment decisions of U.S. businesses would be less effective without such information."

Aftermath

Since the August hearing, the Census Bureau has supplied OMB with documentation to support its choice of questions. This material includes citations of federal programs which need the census data to carry out their legislated programs; results of the field tests; and a description of the consultation process with governmental and citizens' groups by which the content was developed.

On two occasions in August following the hearing, Bureau officials have met with OMB staff to brief them on the kinds of statistical and enumeration issues that confront the Bureau. For example, the possibility of shortening the census form by asking different questions on different forms (a suggestion originally floated by OMB) brought up cross-tabulation problems. (As a hypothetical example: If a sample population answered an abbreviated census form containing only income questions, while another sample population answered a different form containing only home-heating-type questions, it would then be impossible to tabulate any correlation between home-heating data and level of income data, because the data would have come from two independent groups.)

In the Aug. 25 *Federal Register*, the OMB reiterated its concerns regarding the census question burden, and acknowledged that it had received substantial public input. Indeed, census data users did seem to be galvanized, and hundreds of letters of comment were reportedly received by OMB.

Social Scientists in Austria

Some 200 social scientists from a dozen countries met at the picturesque Tyrolean village of Alpbach, Austria, July 7-11, 1987, for the Ninth Annual Dialogue Congress.

This year's theme: "Western Europe – USA." U.S. presenters included U.S. Secretary of Education William J. Bennett. Prof. Josef Schmid, chair of the Demography Dept. at the University of Bamberg, Germany, discussed the history of European immigration to America. PRB's Alex von Cube made a presentation in the cultural forum, "The Reception of Modern European Culture in the United States" on the changed immigration picture in the U.S. over the past two decades since the Immigration and Nationality Act Amendments of 1965.

Organized by the Austrian College, the Alpbach Congresses have achieved international prominence as forums for the interchange of political, cultural, and economic ideas.

—*A.H.*

POSITIONS / PROFESSIONALS

Rockefeller grant

The Rockefeller Foundation is continuing its *Social Science Research Fellowships in Population Studies*. This program enables four or five fellows from the U.S. or Canada to receive appointments at selected population research and training centers in developing countries, so that they can obtain research experience in a developing country and apply their training to population issues in a Third World setting. A fellow may be asked to teach a course in his or her special area of interest as well. The appointment is for two years.

The Foundation is especially interested in scholars who have long-term career interests in university-based research and training, as well as an interest in population and development interrelations. French or Spanish language ability is desirable. An ideal candidate would already have a faculty appointment and be able to obtain the necessary leave of absence. The Ph.D. degree must have been completed by the time the fellow leaves for his or her post.

Applications must be submitted by Dec. 31, 1986; for further information, contact: Fellowship Office, Rockefeller Foundation, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10036.

The statistical story has made the media. The *Washington Times* headlined the Census Bureau as an expensive "busybody," while noting the responses of such users as Raymond C. Scheppach, director of the National Governors' Association, who suggested that Congress obviate this kind of dispute by amending the Paperwork Reduction Act to exempt the decennial census.

By statute, the OMB must issue a decision on the census questions by Sept. 15 (90 days after submission of the item under review).

Meanwhile

All this is happening with only 2½ years to go before the 1990 Census. But while 2½ years may seem like a long time, the Census is an enormous undertaking.

The Dress Rehearsal census trial is scheduled for Spring 1988 in three sites: St. Louis, Mo.; Columbia, Mo., and surrounding area; and a collection of counties around Pasco, Wash. On April 1, 1988, the Bureau is required to submit to Congress the questions it plans to use in the actual census. During the ensuing two years the Bureau will be preoccupied with honing its address list, putting the personnel and local office infrastructure in place, and readying the postenumeration tallying juggernaut, all to be accomplished by Sunday, April 1, 1990.

The 1990 Census is currently estimated to cost $2.6 billion, and to count about 250 million U.S. residents. (The 1980 Census cost about $1.2 billion in current dollars and counted 226 million people.)

At press time, OMB had received some 600 letters commenting on the issue of shortening the census form; reportedly, the majority were from various state and local government bodies and other public organizations.

—A.H.

As PT goes to press, the OMB greatly modified its stance, partly in response to the outcry against the elimination of many questions. Only three questions will now be removed, those on utilities and home heating. More in next month's issue.

SOFTWHERE

LEXIS is a graphics software program developed to aid researchers in the analysis of large arrays of demographic data. The program creates shaded contour surface "maps" depicting plotted data patterns in three dimensions. These maps can be printed out with a screen dump (Shift-PRTSC).

LEXIS is a menu-driven program; the user can select various options: different colors, smoothing the data, and using one data set and/or taking the ratio or difference between two data sets. The user can select several interval sizes according to the type of data being analyzed; mortality, fertility, difference, and multiple intervals are also user defined.

A prime example of LEXIS output appears on page 2 of this issue. Other LEXIS examples can be found in *Population and Development Review*, Vol. 11, No. 4, December 1985, in an article by Zeng Yi et al., "Marriage and Fertility in China."

The LEXIS package consists of a program diskette that includes a sample data file and a brief manual. To obtain it, send US$15.00 to: Publications Dept., International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, A-2361 Laxenburg, Austria.

—D.L.

POPULATION UPDATE

Estimated United States Population:

As of June 1, 1987	243,571,000
As of June 1, 1986	241,403,000

The above estimates include armed forces overseas and are from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1007.

Estimated World Population:

As of October 1987	5,055,000,000
Annual growth	87,000,000

Estimated by extrapolation from the mid-1987 population on PRB's *World Population Data Sheet*.

Latest Provisional Statistics for the U.S.: May 1987

	12 months ending with February					
	Number		Rate			
Item	1987	1986	1987	1986	1985	1984
Live births	3,751,000	3,761,000	15.5	15.7	15.7	15.5
Deaths	2,098,000	2,087,000	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.6
Natural increase	1,653,000	1,674,000	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.9
Marriages	2,416,000	2,425,000	10.0	10.1	10.4	10.4
Divorces	1,155,000	1,183,000	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0
Infant deaths	38,200	39,200	10.2	10.4	10.7	10.7
Population base (in millions)			242.1	239.8	237.1	234.7

Note: Rates are given per 1,000 population, except for infant deaths, which are given per 1,000 live births.

Source: *Monthly Vital Statistics Report* (Vol. 36, No. 5) from the National Center for Health Statistics.

TAKE A NUMBER

U.S. Ethnic Fertility:

The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) has reported that the number of births to American Indians and Alaska Natives rose from 36,797 in 1980 to 41,451 in 1984. Significantly higher fertility for native Americans compared to the total population is indicated by the fact that nearly one in five native births were of the fourth or higher order, twice the national average. Birth variables were associated with residence of the mother on a reservation. About 52 percent of births on the reservation were to unmarried mothers while 35 percent of mothers living off the reservation were single. Although mothers off the reservation were more likely to have begun prenatal care in the first trimester (62 percent vs. 56 percent), there was little difference in the proportion of low-birth-weight babies between the two groups. And the fertility of mothers on the reservation was notably higher, with 25 percent of their births of the fourth or higher order compared to 15 percent off the reservation.

NCHS has also released its latest (1983-1984) report on Hispanic fertility. This report shows an increase in the number of Hispanic births from 336,833 in 1983 to 346,986 in 1984. (For Hispanics, 16 percent of births were fourth or higher order.) Data on Hispanic births are collected in 23 states and the District of Columbia. Overall, there were about 92 births per 1,000 women of Hispanic origin aged 15-44 in 1984, down slightly from an estimated 95 in 1980. (The national average is 65, as of 1986.)

Here and There...

Setting in the East? With much attention focused on population decline in West Germany, what of East Germany? The Democratic Republic's population has been gradually declining since 1967 (from 17.1 million to 16.6 million in 1985); this is a result of emigration, although low fertility will soon cause deaths to outstrip births. . . the U.S. infant mortality rate continued to decline, to 10.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in the 12 months ending with May 1987; soon the U.S. may join the exclusive club of about 20 countries with rates below 10. . . the U.S. total fertility rate was up to 1.843 average lifetime births per woman in 1985, according to NCHS, since reaching an all-time low in 1976 of 1.738. In recent years, some of that increase can be seen in somewhat higher childbearing among women over 30, particularly the 30-34 age group. That rate went from 61.9 births per 1,000 women in 1980 to 68.5 in 1985. . . the rate of natural increase went up in the Soviet Union in 1986 as the crude birth rate went from 19.4 live births per 1,000 population in 1985 to 19.9 and the crude death rate dropped from 10.6 to 9.7. . . and in the midst of the "birth dearth" controversy, the crude birth rate in West Germany jumped from 9.6 in 1985 to 10.2 in 1986; it is likely, however, that some of this change is due to slight shifts in the age structure of the childbearing population. . .

—C.H.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Your review of my new book, *The Birth Dearth*, was fair and balanced. There was one small error, however; you quote me as saying that the real culprits behind the birth dearth are "the non-reproducing white middle class." That phrase did appear in some of the early galley proofs of the book, but the word "white" in that phrase does not appear in the book itself.

The fact of the matter is that below-replacement fertility is a class, not a race, issue. Thus, after adjusting for income, black middle-class women have lower fertility rates than white middle-class women. I make this point in *The Birth Dearth*, and because the subject is such a sensitive one, I would appreciate it if you could publish this letter.

By the way, I am an avid reader of *Population Today*. It is the most informative, fair-minded, understandable publication in the demographic arena.

Ben J. Wattenberg
Senior Fellow
American Enterprise Institute
Washington, DC

ADDENDA

NONRANDOM MULTISTAGE CLUSTER SAMPLING

An expressionist classic, Edvard Munch's late 19th century painting "The Scream" has appeared on various psychology textbook covers.

But why should psychologists have all the fun? Many other scholarly texts are equally well qualified to sport Munch's cheery depictions: textbooks on advanced demographic statistical theory (as imagined on the left); collections of foreign-policy position papers; organic chemistry references; the Internal Revenue Code. . .

CURRENT READINGS

PRB welcomes materials on population topics for possible inclusion in Current Readings. Publishers may address review copies to Book Review Editor, POPULATION TODAY, Population Reference Bureau, 777 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

POPULATION IN AN INTERACTING WORLD, edited by William Alonso. Cambridge, Mass. and London, England: Harvard University Press, 1987. 286 pages. ISBN 0-674-69008-7. $30.00.

As world population passes the 5-billion mark, the less developed countries (LDCs) account for most of world growth while natural increase in the more developed ones (MDCs) is approaching historic lows.

This volume, the outcome of a 1983 conference at Harvard University on Population Interactions between Rich and Poor Countries, takes as its point of departure the demographic bifurcation of the MDCs and LDCs. Editor William Alonso provides readers with a useful introduction to the volume's nine essays, which explore both the very visible and more subtle interplay of demographic variables, including international migration, refugee movements, guest workers, tourists and visiting experts.

Authors include William H. McNeill on population movements in premodern times, Aristide R. Zolberg on labor migration, Hedley Bull on population and international political structures, Alonso on changing definitions of the identity of populations, Hans-Joachim Hoffman-Nowotny on the effects of immigration on cultural identity in Europe, Juergen B. Donges on migration and trade policy, Myron Weiner on emigration from an LDC perspective, Francis X. Sutton on refugee movements, and Orlandon Patterson on population movements in the Caribbean Basin Region.

The discussion provides thoughtful and provocative insights into links between population movements and a broad range of political, economic, social and cultural issues – for example, the evolution of labor markets and political networks that cross national borders and challenge national identity and sovereignty.

Patterson's linking of migrants' motives to interventionist U.S. political and economic policies in the Caribbean basin illustrates the challenging thinking readers will encounter in the volume: "When a worker from the periphery contemplates illegal entry into the United States, he has merely adopted an attitude of nonexcludability comparable to the one that U.S. policy makers and multinational executives have held from the early part of the 19th century toward the periphery. In undercutting the national sovereignty of the peripheral states and in its refusal or incapacity to assist the region with a level of aid that would restore their economic viability, the United States has set in motion forces that now undercut the most important element of its own sovereignty, the defense of its own borders."

– Thomas W. Merrick

FERTILITY IN ASIA: Assessing the Impact of Development Projects, edited by John Stoekel and Anrudh K. Jain. London: Francis Pinter, 1986, 177 pages. ISBN 0-86187-667-9.

The 1974 World Population Conference in Bucharest launched the slogan "Development is the best contraceptive," and a multitude of people began the quest for its meaning. While the debate about the relationship between development and population still occasionally sounds like polemics from outer space, many scholars have brought the ideas back down to earth for serious, thoughtful consideration.

This book is an example of that kind of analysis – an attempt to measure development and carefully analyze the interrelationship between socioeconomic development and population growth. The volume consists of five country case studies initiated by the Population Council in 1978 plus two chapters by the editors – an overview of the country papers and a methodological review.

Each of the papers appealingly uses the same plausible (and clearly presented) conceptual framework. The authors posit that development projects have an indirect but traceable effect on fertility via changes (improvements) in families' economic circumstances which in turn affect (reduce) their demand for children which affects the proximate determinates of fertility (à la Bongaarts – age at marriage, breastfeeding, contraceptive use, and abortion) and therefore ultimately affects fertility levels.

The results of all the case studies are modest, in a statistical sense, but are in the expected direction. Yes, development does have a slight indirect "contraceptive" effect. The concluding chapter presents a clear review of why the results are as modest as they are – problems with the data and the specifications of the model. This is a clearly written, interesting book.

– Nancy Yinger

SPOTLIGHT

ARGENTINA

Population (mid-1987 est): 31.5 million
Land area: 1.1 million sq. mi.
Births per 1,000 pop.: 24
Deaths per 1,000 pop.: 8
Rate of natural increase: 1.6 percent
Total fertility rate: 3.3
Infant mortality rate: 35.3 infant deaths per 1,000 live births
Life expectancy at birth: 70 years
GNP per capita (1985): US$2,130
Capital: Buenos Aires

by Wendy Patriquin

The Argentine Republic occupies most of the southern part of the South American continent, located between the Andes mountain range and a 1,600 mile Atlantic Ocean coast line. The world's eighth largest country in land area shares its borders with five nations: Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, and Paraguay. Argentina is second only to Brazil in terms of land area and population size in the Southern Hemisphere.

The nation is divided into four diverse regions: The Andean mountain region, Patagonia (the windswept plateau), Pampas (the fertile heartland), and the north and Argentine Mesopotamia region (forested plains). The Pampas region provides some of the world's best land for raising cattle and growing grains. This region consists of one-fifth of the nation's land and is home to two-thirds of the nation's population.

Buenos Aires, the sprawling capital city of 10 million residents, provides the focus of national life in Argentina – so much so that the concentration of commerce, industry, and national population there is held to be a constraint on economic growth.

The capital's metro area of 1,400 square miles contains fully one-third the population of a country twice as large as Alaska. Altogether, with 84 percent of the population living in urban centers, Argentina is more urban than most other countries. Current policies call for regional development to maintain and increase population in rural areas and control growth in urban areas.

The population of Argentina is primarily (90 percent) of European descent, largely from Spain and Italy. This is in part due to the high rates of trans-Atlantic immigration to the country from the 1880s to the 1930s, and immigration from Eastern Europe following World War II. The remainder (after Indian wars of the last century) of Argentina's indigenous Indian population numbers 50,000 and lives principally in the peripheral provinces in the north and west.

Argentina has one of the lower rates of natural increase in Latin America (1.6 percent). There is concern about the infant mortality rate which has, however, decreased by 50 percent since 1970. The government has no official family planning policy.

Argentina is unique in that it is rich in resources and nearly self-sufficient in basic foodstuffs, power supply and advanced communication networks. Seventy-five percent of Argentina's exports are grains (wheat, corn, soya, and sorghum) and oilseeds (soybeans and sunflowers).

Argentina is also a major exporter of livestock and has developed its power supply in products such as petroleum, hydroelectricity, and the growing use of nuclear power. There is an extensive and advanced communication and transportation network in the country.

Early in this century, Argentina was relatively prosperous, compared to many Latin American urban areas. But the inexorable economic downturns and governmental instability have had their effect. Today, 80 percent of the value of export products is the amount due in interest on foreign debts. It appears that political conflicts and economic crises prevent the realization of both human and natural resource potential.

Inter-American Dev't. Bank

Argentina's Pampas